

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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[Vol. XII.]

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TO JOHN SKEY EUSTACE,
Of the City of New-York.

FROM the character which you left behind you, when you went from America to France, it might reasonably have been expected that you would on your return to America, have wished to have been as little talked of as possible. But instead of pursuing such a line of conduct, as would have given you a chance of escaping public notice, you had scarcely landed before you became in the most ostentatious manner, the avowed newspaper instructor, of an administration, which you profess to esteem and admire; the reviler of individuals; and the calumniator of a State. Until you gave your name to the world, the readers of your writings were at a loss to determine whether the author of them excelled most in vanity, assurance or a total disregard of truth; but, you being once known to be the writer, your former well established reputation, removed all doubt upon the subject, because it had been long ascertained that you excelled equally in all of them. Your name, wherever you are known, is so perfect an antidote to the poison contained in your publications, that if you were as well known in all parts of America, as you are in France, it would be unnecessary to say a word in answer to them; but as this is not the case, a respect for the opinion of the uninformed part of the citizens of America, makes it proper to expose your calumnies. I shall leave it to others, to state in their proper colors, other parts of them, and confine my observations to those which respect the State of Kentucky.

The charge which you bring against that State, is, that its inhabitants are enemies to the union, that they do now, and long since have meditated a separation from the United States, and a close connexion with France; and, that to effect these purposes, they, as long ago as the year 1793, sent a confidential agent to Paris. And to prepare the public mind, to give credit to this charge, you state what you say is the true character of the people of this country. I will first enquire into the justness of the character which you give them, and then examine the proofs which you adduce to support the charge brought against them. You say, "the present inhabitants of Kentucky are the most heterogeneous, and the least known there or at the seat of government, of any, in a State so populous. It contains more men accustomed to the use of arms, and the service of war; and more adults in proportion to females and infants; besides, these men have few local or general ties, as Federal Americans—because it has been the sole refuge, since the peace, of all those delinquent and desperate individuals, whom other States have arraigned, expelled or disallowed. To this source of augmentation, may be added another, more copious, and less obvious, though equally unprofitable; that class of reduced persons, who, forcibly yet reluctantly abandoned the cultivated and abundant shores of the Atlantic, to seek a shelter from the dazzling blaze of their wealth relations or rivals." It is strange that a man who has just returned to America, after having, as he informs the public, been absent from it for fourteen years, should undertake to give to the citizens of America, the character of the inhabitants of one of the United States, which has been settled during his absence. Unacquainted as you must necessarily have been, with the real character of those inhabitants, you must have either received the one which you have given of them from others, without any proof; or have fabricated it yourself, to answer your malicious purposes; but the character which you have given them, is so totally void of truth, that it cannot be believed, that any man to whom you would have given credit, could have represented it as a just one to you; and we may therefore, fairly conclude that it was the production of your own vicious mind, fabricated to afflict you, in supporting the false charge that you intended to bring against them. Instead of Kentucky's having been peopled with such men as you say it has, it is a well known fact,

that no new country in America, was ever settled by as respectable characters as that State has been; that its inhabitants are more generally independent in their circumstances, and clearer of debt, than the generality of the people in most of the States in the union; and that the improvements of every kind, which have been made in that State during the last ten years, greatly exceed in value, the improvements which have been made in the same space of time, in any inland part of America. What then must the citizens of America think of you, after your publication, when they are informed that this is the true character of their fellow citizens, who you have attempted so grossly to misrepresent to them; and that while they are enjoying that ease and happiness, which are the just reward and fruit of virtuous industry and independence, that their calumniator is roving and fro over the earth—a vagabond. When you say, that "it is well known that the life of any individual may there be menaced, (and if I am rightly informed, even sacrificed to the resentment of certain privileged householders) without the smallest risk of punishment or protection;" you assert one absolute falsehood, and then pretend to have been informed of another. It is well known not only to those who live here, but also to the numerous visitants to this country, that all who are here, enjoy in a State of the most perfect security, all their personal rights, as well as those which are necessary for the security of their property; and instead of "that dread of immediate ruin" which you suppose influences in this country, the conduct of those who are friendly to some of the obnoxious measures of government, there is no State in the union, where a small number of men enjoy and express with the same freedom, that they do in this State, sentiments expressly contrary to those of nineteen twentieths of the inhabitants of the State. Indeed the spirit of forbearance is so great here, that some of this small number, as well as some of the zealous friends of arbitrary power, who have visited us from the other States, have in vain courted and merited a very different kind of treatment.

When you say that "the inhabitants of Kentucky are the least known there," I am at a loss to comprehend your meaning; but the false representations which there is good reason to suppose have been given by others as well as yourself, of them & their conduct, will readily account for 'their being the least known at the seat of government, of any, in a State so populous. & it is to be lamented, that these falsehoods gain credit there, when it would be so easy for those whose duty it is to get true information as to both.

After having thus falsely traduced the character of the people of this country it is not surprising that you should bring forward a groundless charge against them, and then attempt to support that charge by assertions altogether void of truth. The first proof which you adduce to support your charge against the State of Kentucky, is a letter which you say was written by the spy A, to the democratic society of Kentucky. There never was but one democratic society fully established and regularly organized in Kentucky; it consisted of between forty and fifty members, all of whom except six, were inhabitants of the town of Lexington; the society was called the Lexington democratic society; and this society had no connexion or correspondence with any other citizens of the country, in any part of it. Their principal object was to enquire into the steps which had been taken to procure the navigation of the Mississippi; and to recommend such measures as they thought would be most likely to obtain it; and the society dwindled away to nothing, as soon as it was known that the government was pursuing effectual measures to procure it for us; their meetings and deliberations were public, and a regular journal was kept of their proceedings, which is still in existence, and may be examined by any person willing to do it. Samuel Fulton is supposed to be the person designated by you, by the character of the spy A; he never was an inhabitant of

the State of Kentucky, altho he visited it twice, first in '94, and last in '95. So far from his being employed as a spy or agent by the democratic society of Lexington, it is a fact which can be established, as well by their proceedings, as by the united declarations of its members of both parties, that he never had any communication with that society, and was never employed by them in any manner whatsoever. It is said here, that Fulton went to France to solicit a commission in the French army, & during his stay there, the letter hereto annexed was addressed by him to that society, but it was not received here, until after that society was dissolved. If you ask how it happened, if he was not employed by the society, that he should address such a letter to them; altho it is not incumbent on me to explain his conduct, I answer, that he was intimately acquainted with you in France, and therefore it is probable that he was either intimated by you to do it, or that he was led by your example, to act the part of a great man, in a strange country, or that upon a supposition, that such a communication would be pleasing to the society, he made it without having had any previous directions from them, respecting any such business. From this plain statement of facts, I should be glad to be informed how the democratic society of Lexington could be responsible for the contents of the letter which you have published, even if it was genuine? And if the democratic society of Lexington had acted ever so improperly, how could their conduct be made the foundation of a charge against the State of Kentucky? Are the unauthorized acts of fifty men in a State, formed into a separate society, without any connexion or communication as a society, with the rest of the State, to criminate a whole State, even if those acts were ever so improper? Both, common sense and justice will answer these questions in the negative, although you may not choose to do it.

I have said so much upon a supposition, that the letter which you have published as his, was really written by Fulton; but I move than suspect—I believe that it is a forgery. That letter is dated at Paris the 13th of February, 1795: the one which I now publish, the authenticity of which, cannot be doubted, is dated at the same place, on the following day, the 14th of February, 1795. This last letter takes no notice of his having written the day before; and the first sentence in it proves, that it was the first letter he had written to them on that subject. Until I saw Fulton's real letter of the 14th of February, I could not tell how to reconcile what you say was your opinion, "that the declared enemies of the American government could have no partisans among the citizens of the American confederation," an opinion, which you also say, "you had dared, in open defiance of public clamour, and not long ago, to alledge;" with this part of your letter, "but that I was deceived, most grossly deceived, many late and damning proofs conspire to impress on my mind an irresistible conviction." The principal of these proofs which you now adduce to justify this change of opinion in you, is this letter which you published of the 13th of February; but, from the matter of that letter, from the place where it was written, from its date, and from your local situation when you published your letter to Mr. Pickering, you must have been possessed of this letter, if it is a genuine one, and been fully informed of its contents, long before your return to America; and yet you state to Mr. Pickering, that this letter is a full and complete proof of the treasonable intentions of the State of Kentucky. If you really did entertain your first opinion then, when you had this letter in your possession, and if this letter as published is now the most satisfactory proof even in your judgment, that that opinion was erroneous, this letter must have undergone a change; for as long as it continued the same, it could not produce such repugnant and opposite opinions in the same man. If it has been altered, the world will know to whom to at-

tribute that alteration; and it is, since that alteration has been made in it, you have, as you promised the world to do, made cash to the authenticity of it as published, we may readily conceive why you declare this letter to be "a damning proof." If the world wishes to know how you could have been furnished with such materials as would have enabled you to fabricate or alter this letter, let it be informed, that Fulton, though brave and generous, was illiterate and very little acquainted with the world; and that he was upon the most friendly footing with you when in France; and then it will readily conjecture, that by your arts he was, in common with many other Americans, made both your dupe and pigeon, when in France. A comparison of the two letters, and an examination of the additions and alterations contained in the one which you have published, as having been written by Fulton, will prove the honesty with which, those additions and alterations were made.

The next proof which you offer to support the charge against the State of Kentucky, of entertaining treasonable designs, is, the resolutions of Clarke county, which, with your usual candour, you state as having been passed in Lexington, that you might be able to concentrate all the treasonable acts (as you are pleased to call them) in that place. Those resolutions, you say, contain, "a formal promise of revolt;" and again "I say, a promised revolt, since the laws have passed which the revolutionists stand pledged to resist." But, when we examine these treasonable resolves themselves, we find that they only say, that those making them "will, at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, support the union, the independence, the constitution & liberty of the United States; that certain powers given to the President, are dangerous and unconstitutional; that the alien bill is unconstitutional, impolitic, unjust, and disgraceful to the American character; that the privilege of speaking and publishing their sentiments, is inalienable, and that they will exercise, and assert their just right to this privilege, in opposition to any law that may be passed to deprive them of it." So far are these resolves from containing any treasonable matter, that there is not a single expression in them, which is not fully justified by the constitution.

The last piece of testimony which you bring to support your charge against the State of Kentucky, is, the political creed of George Nicholas; although you yourself state this creed to be "an opinion proceeding from one single, solitary voice;" and altho the creed itself, only contains an opinion, common to a majority of the American citizens, that the sedition bill is unconstitutional.

From a full examination of this charge, it must be evident, that it is false and malicious; and that you have attempted to support it by the basest means.

The following passage in your letter, discovers, as well the contempt in which you hold those who are now employed in America, in the military line, as your own unequalled vanity and assurance: "This moral consequence is entitled to our serious regard, to stop at the physical detail of regimental service, may suit the genius & the local views of our present jubalaters, pupils, or preceptors; from the veteran and highly graded authors of our national independence, something more will be required, and we should not disappoint the flattering hopes of those who look to us for counsel and examples." I beseech you to inform the public, how you became entitled to the character of one of "the veteran and highly graded authors of our national independence;" and who they are who "look to you for counsel and examples with flattering hopes." How unfortunate is it that your country, "in whose defence you have so cheerfully sacrificed eight years of the summer of your life, without one single hour of repose or domestic recreation," should be absolutely ignorant of the debt of gratitude, which she owes you. In justice to yourself, you should point out the particular services you have rendered.

(See last page.)

(CONCLUSION.)

AN ADDRESS,
TO THE PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY.

FELLOW-CITIZENS;

AT a period not many months subsequent to those decrees which had been passed in France, and which had spread the most distressing devastation over the American commerce, similar ones were issued from the cabinet of Great Britain. The resentment which these hostile measures inspired in America, is, perhaps, one of the strongest instances that can be adduced, to discover the different dispositions which the United States felt towards France and England. Repeated injury, added to insult, had marked the conduct of the first, from the commencement of the revolution. They were overlooked with the amiable forbearance of friendship, and felt, with more real sorrow than resentment. One solitary instance of aggression, now marked the conduct of the latter; which awakening the remembrance of former injuries, gave birth to a degree of rancour and resentment, throughout the union, that seemed to threaten an immediate and open declaration of war.—What could those different dispositions indicate? A superiority of injury and insult, had marked the conduct of France, which every day grew with accelerated vigour. A lesser degree of either, had been experienced from England, which had a speedy termination.—The conclusion to be drawn from these circumstances, is every day exemplified in social life.—We overlook with patience, the foibles of a friend, to whom we are sincerely attached, and even put up with some degree of injury, which his improper conduct may have communicated; whilst an injury or an insult from a character who has not made so far an advancement in our esteem, receives immediate resentment, and is repelled with intrepidity.

In addition to the above instance of friendship on the part of America, towards the French republic, another of equal import, may be adduced.—Beneath the influence of the above mentioned decrees, made in the French convention, the ports of France were crowded with American vessels, captured on the high seas.—These were loaded many of them, with the whole of our citizens. Many months passed, without the most remote cause being suggested for a system of aggression, which doomed our merchants to bankruptcy and threw additional impediments in the way of our national prosperity.—These serious injuries, however, which would have been the signals for war against any other nation, were not all sufficient to attract the resentment of America; who only expressed the sensations she felt, in appeals of friendly remonstrance and conciliation. These appeals were as coldly listened to, as they were unfeelingly neglected. Many of the claims of our citizens have since been unaccomplished, and property to a considerable amount, placed beyond the probability of reclamation.

It is thus that America has been treated by a nation, whom she had been accustomed to view in the character of the ally and the friend. The history of piracy can only afford similar instances of unjust aggression. The divan of Algiers has not been more unnatural than the directory of France, nor will the commerce of nations receive more lenity from the French republic, than the world has experienced, from the inhospitable states of Africa. It must, surely, be a strange intimation in a country, which can view these direful aggressions, without feeling a proper and unanimous resentment. Still America appears not conscious of the ills she suffers, and stoops to—“Kiss the despotic hand that has purloined her from herself.”

It has already been observed, that the decrees which had issued from the British cabinet gave considerable alarm to the United States; and inspired the general resentment of our citizens.—These decrees made liable American vessels having on board provisions, bound to France; which were to be carried into the ports of Britain, for sale, or to give security for their being sold in the ports of nations, then in friendship with the kingdom.—Another also, of equal injury to our commerce issued some time after, made

liable American vessels, laden with the produce of a French colony, or carrying provisions to the same. These vessels were to be brought into English ports for adjudication and their cargoes disposed of agreeable to a decree of admiralty.

Such conduct in the cabinet of England, could not fail to demand immediate redress.—The clamour for war was so loud and so general that the government must have yielded to the voice of the people had not some pacific measures been adopted. Preferring negotiation, therefore as the only resource of happiness and prosperity, as the only means of restoring that tranquillity so desirable in a republic, an envoy was dispatched to England with instructions to negotiate a treaty of peace, or to settle the existing differences. But before I proceed further, permit me to digress from the point in question, to make some remarks upon the conduct of the democrats of 1794 and those of 1798, with respect to our dispute with England, at that time, and our present difference with the French republic.—These remarks will form a contrast, representative of a system of inconsistency, which can never be formed from the principles of *right reason* and of *unbiased truth*.—It is upon these principles, that the treis of democratical institutions are pretended to be laid; and the conduct of their advocates, therefore, deserves commendation.

It is the prerogative of *right reason*, to originate in the mind, every true political opinion. If there is any degree of partiality, either dictated by prejudice, or formed in the suggestions of interest, it is a sign that *right reason* could not have dictated a political opinion, which might rest upon these principles.—Political opinions should be regular and steady, when *right reason* gives them the semblance of truth; and there are no considerations whatever, that should gain to complete a delusion over the mind of the patriot, as to induce him to relinquish the power of conviction.—The smallest bent of partiality, the least attention to personal interest or aggrandizement degrades his understanding and opens his mind to the whole chaos of political folly.

In the year 1794, when the depredations of Great Britain aroused the American mind to a contemplation of the injuries our commerce then suffered, many of the most conspicuous democrats of 1794 were loud in the denunciation of immediate vengeance. In 1798, when the insults and aggressions of France had laid our commerce under contribution and ruined the brightest prospects of our mercantile body, war and vengeance are the least thought of, but condemned on principles which in '94 that sagacious body had never thought of.—In '94 our resources to go to war with Great Britain were ample and fully adequate to resent on honorable terms, the injuries and insults we then suffered. In '98 four years afterwards when we had a fleet, for marine operation, when our commerce had increased, and consequently our sufferings on the high seas greater, when our resources had actually accumulated, and when the train of provocation have been much superior, that wise body who build their doctrines of policy upon *right reason*, suggest the impolicy of a war with France, make calculations of our resources, and dwell on the horrors of hostility with all the feeling eloquence which political piety can inspire.—In 1794, during the existence of grievances which bear no degree of parallel with those which France has inflicted, or which she has threatened, to our sovereignty, when no hostile inclination on the part of Great Britain, ever appeared to extend itself beyond the high seas, when no ministers of peace had been most shamefully insulted, and our government treated with unmerited contempt, as has been the case repeatedly by the French republic, the democrats at that period, blamed our administration as the dupes of England, as permitting our sovereignty to be insulted, and our independence threatened with invasion. In 1798, when France has really broken the laws of nations, commenced pirate and has actually threatened the United States, with war, this warlike body has retracted from the idea of hostility with the precipitation of a pursued thief, and is silent as to the unprecedented obloquy which the French republic has thrown upon the dignity of this country.—In 1794, among other suggestions as reasons for an immedi-

ate declaration of war, it was said, that the commencement of hostilities, on our commerce by Britain, was only the beginning of that plan, which the cabinet had formed, to bring America back to her former colonial situation. In 1798, when France, grown insatiable beneath her successes, and feeling that triumph which power brings, has extended her arm to molest the quietude of Europe and Asia, when it is apparent that dominion is her object, and not the happiness of the human race, it is pretended by that order, who ground their political principles on *right reason*, that the republic of America is secure from a French invasion and that the designs of France are too virtuous ever to make an attack upon a nation whose sovereignty has been formed on principles similar to her own.—This idea is as ridiculous as it is impolitic. It serves to lull the mind into that fatal security, which has authorized the struggles of Europe and filled the dominions of princes with slaves.—Republicanisim dictated to France a tenacious war; but her ambition has carried her beyond the limits of Europe, when success had attended her arms, to invade the regions of the east. The same principles suggested an observance of the laws of nations; but her pride has induced her to commence pirate, and invade the property of her best ally and friend.—When we discover such glaring instances of perfidiously, mingled with such unbounded ambition, what violation of duty may we not expect to see, even in a republic? In a word, are the United States, which nature has rendered the object of envy by the powers of Europe, beneath the ambitious hopes of France, or exempt from dangers which an unprincipled power may brood into existence? Finally in 1794, such was the impulse inspired by British aggressions, and so palpably degraded was the dignity of our country, in the estimation of the democrats, that negotiation for the return of a happy peace, was deemed absurd, was deemed as derogatory and as impolitic. In 1798, when the warring system, from every circumstance of insult and vexation, might with more justice have been urged, to have protected our honor and saved us from the aspersions of all Europe, the democrats, governed by *right reason*, viewed negotiation as essential. They appear to have made no proportion between the crime and the punishment, no discrimination between the political urgency in the one case, and the propriety of it in the other. Governed by the impulse of prejudice, England was doomed to feel the rigor of war, for a crime of inferior magnitude, with those of France, whilst France, whose enormities have been unexampled in the annals of nations, was deemed worthy of conciliation, upon any terms whatever.

For this heterogeneous plan of politics, America has been indebted to the democratical doctrine of *right reason*. If, however, the influence of *right reason*, agreeably to the true meaning of the word, should ever extend itself over the affairs of nations, it will be better for the world. Statesmen, in applying its injunctions to the situation of mankind, governed by prejudices, and swayed in their various pursuits by interest and ambition, will find the genuine doctrine of *right reason* to concentrate in plans that shall promote their happiness, by ameliorating the human condition.

TIMOLEON.

Lexington, January 31.

At a very numerous meeting of the inhabitants of FAYETTE COUNTY, held at the Meeting house near Bryant's station, on Saturday the 26th inst. in conformity to a previous public notice, for the purpose of adopting some mode of forming a general ticket of proper persons to represent that county in convention; the following resolutions were agreed to, and ordered to be published:

Whereas the only proper and honest object of a convention, in a state enjoying a regular organized government, is, by amendments made to the existing constitution, more effectually to secure the liberties and every species of property, which the free citizens of that state are entitled to and possessed of; and not to impair, or destroy them, or any of them,

Resolved, That no man ought to be elected to the convention in this state, unless he will give the most unequivocal

vocal assurances, that he will be for interfering in the constitution every regulation which shall be necessary for the better securing to the free citizens of this state, those liberties and that property which they are now entitled to, and possessed of, and that he will consent to nothing, as a part of that constitution, which will impair or destroy, or which shall put in the power of any future legislature to impair or destroy any of those liberties, or any species of that property.—And that every necessary evidence may be given of their intention to conform to these principles, by those who may be proposed as proper persons to be elected to that convention.

Resolved, That no man ought to be voted for, as a member of that convention, unless he will unequivocally say, that he will use his utmost exertions to have it declared by the constitution:

1. That representatives shall be apportioned among the free citizens of this state, according to their numbers, and not by counties, or any other mode, by which one set of those citizens may be entitled to a greater number of representatives than the same number of such citizens in any other part of the state, will be entitled to:

2. That the legislature shall consist of two branches; but that the senate shall be elected for as short a time, and as immediately by the people, as the wisdom of the convention shall deem to be consistent with the proper design of that institution.

3. That the judges and courts shall be independent; and that no encroachments shall be made on the powers which ought properly and exclusively to be lodged in the judiciary.

4. That the compact with the state of Virginia shall be considered as a part of the constitution; and,

5. That the legislature shall have no power to direct or authorize an emancipation of slaves, either immediate or gradual, without the consent of their owners, or, without paying their owners their full value, in money, previous to such emancipation. Resolving however, that the legislature, full power to pass laws to enable owners to emancipate their slaves, when they may wish to do so, upon such terms as the legislature may direct: reserving also to the legislature power to prevent the future importation of slaves into this state from any of the other states in the union, whenever they shall think that the policy of this state requires such a regulation; and expressly prohibiting by the constitution itself, the importation into this state, of any slave who hath been, since the first day of January 1789, or who may hereafter be imported into any of the United States, from a foreign Country.

And whereas, at a time when so much depends on the making of a proper choice of men to represent us in convention, those means ought to be made use of which will be most likely to produce such a choice; and whereas, a communication of sentiment and opinion between those possessing the right of suffrage, appears to be the most likely means of effecting this desirable purpose:

Resolved, That it be recommended to each religious society, and to the free male inhabitants above the age of twenty-one years, living within the bounds of each militia company within this county, to proceed as soon as may be, to elect two proper persons to meet in committee at this place, on the 2d Saturday in March next: which committee, or a majority of them, shall then form a general ticket of proper persons to represent this county in convention; but it is clearly to be understood, that the name of no person shall be inserted by the committee in this ticket, unless he shall previously have made the declaration before mentioned in these resolves, to at least one member of this committee; and we do pledge ourselves to each other, that we will, to the utmost of our power, support the ticket which shall be formed.

Signed by unanimous consent,

JOHN M'DOWEL, Chm.

The scarcity of news from Ireland, may be accounted for from the following fact.—a commander of an American vessel, and the mate, now in this city, could not obtain a clearance from an Irish port, until they had sworn not to communicate for a given time, any of the public transactions in that country.

Philad. pap.

PORTSMOUTH, December 12.
Capt. Furness, 30 days from Torto-
la—spoke an English sloop of war,
which informed him that they had
spoken a flag of truce from Guada-
loupe, with three commissioners on
board, bound to the United States, to
try to settle the differences between
the French West-India islands, and
America: which vessel the British
commander suffered to proceed.

PHILADELPHIA, December 27.
Friday evening the election of a
member to the seat vacated by J. Huf-
ton, in the Pennsylvania Legislature,
closed, when, upon counting up the
votes in the several districts, the Nor-
thern Liberties—Southwark, Moya-
mening, and Passyunk—Blockley and
Kiesling—German-town; and Bull-
town: the numbers appeared to be—

For George Logan,	1256
F. A. Muhlenberg,	709
Majority for Logan,	437

In the supreme court of Pennsylvania
in the case of the said late against
William Cubbert, Printer of this city,
application was made by the said de-
fendant, that the jurisdiction of the
suit might be transferred to the cir-
cuit court of the United States. Sa-
turday and Monday were employed
by the counsel on each side in ar-
guments on this application. Tuesday
morning the hon. chief justice deliv-
ered the decision of the court, which
was, that the prayer of the petitioner
should not be granted.

A rumour has been for several days
in circulation, that information of a
very interesting nature has been re-
ceived from England by persons in
this city. We have taken much pains
to arrive at the facts, but find all their
lips closed who should know it. The
most general fact asserted is, that a re-
volt has taken place in part of England
and Scotland.—as report we give it.
(Aurora)

AMERICAN NAVY.

List of vessels in service.

Frigates.	Guns.	
United States	44.	John Barry,
Constitution	44.	Sam. Nicholson,
Confederation	36.	Thos. Fruxton,
Ganges	24.	Thos. Tingy,
Delaware	20.	Stephen Decatur,
Montezuma	20.	Alex. Murray,
Baltimore	20.	Isaac Phillips,
G. W.	24.	Patrick Fletcher,
Herald	18.	James Serer,
Portsmouth	24.	Daniel McNeal,
Pinckney	18.	Samuel Heyward,
Norfolk	18.	Thomas Williams,
Richmond	18.	
Merimack	24.	Moses Brown,
Gulley		

Retaliation 14, Wm. Bainbridge.

Eight Revenue cutters.

Gen. Greene,	24.	Chas. R. Perry,
Connecticut,	24.	Moses Lyon,
Adams,	24.	Nich. V. Morris,
1 at Boston	24.	
1 at Baltimore	18.	each.
1 at Charleston	24.	
1 at Salem	32.	
2 at New-York	44.	each.
1 at Phil.	44.	
1 at Norfolk	20.	
1 at Portsmouth	44.	
1 at Middletown	32.	
1 at Warren R. I.	32.	
1 at Boston	36.	

TO THE PUBLIC.

TAKE notice that a certain John
Cobb, has now a judgment obtained
against me in the county of Am-
herst, by John Ley for 22 or 23 pounds
in his possession, which I have a legal
receipt against, this to caution any
person from purchasing said judgment
as they may rely on what I say.
JOSEPH EDWARDS.

January 7th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-
ing on Leather woodfork of Little
Barren, one bright bay mare five years
old, hath a blaze in her face, some flat
dile spots, hath on a three billing bell,
with an old leather collar, and iron
double buckle, thirteen hands and a
half high, appraised to \$1.

Also one furel filly, adjudged to be
one year old last spring, hath a star
in her forehead, and a streak of white
below her eyes, no brand perceivable
appraised to 6l.

HENRY VOTAU.

November 19th, 1798.

Transylvania Library.

At a meeting of the Library Com-
mittee, January 20th, 1799.
Resolved, That the following shares
in the Transylvania Library, be for-
feited, if the contributions due there-
on are not discharged by the first Sa-
turday in April:

No. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 23, 29, 30,
33, 34, 41, 45, 47, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59,
60, 61, 62, 63, 68, 70, 71, 73, 74, 75,
76, 78, 79, 82, 84, 85, 86, 89, 93, 94,
102, 103, 105, 106, 116.

Extra from the Minutes,
Thos. T. BARR, c. T. L. C.

Such persons as owe for shares
and shall fail to make payment to T.
T. Barr, by the 1st of April next, may
expect to be sued, without discrimina-
tion.

Books will be received in payment,
for arrears, shares or contribu-
tions: provided they are approved of
by the committee, who will meet at
the library room, on the first Friday
in every month, at 4 o'clock, in the
afternoon. In the mean time they
may be delivered to the Librarian, or
T. T. Barr.

The following presents were made to the
Library.

The American edition of the Ency-
clopedia—by Mr. Andrew Holmes.
Sacred and Moral Poems—by Mr.
James M. Bradford.
Stevens's History of Algiers—by the
Author.

Chaucer's works—by Mr. James
Bliss.

Brown on Equality—by Mr. John
Nancarrow.

Resolved, That the thanks of the
Library Company be presented to the
Donors.

Published by Order,
Thos. T. BARR, Clk.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-
ing on Harrods fork of Crocus,
one furel mare, judged to be seven
years old next spring, about fourteen
hands three inches high, hath a blaze
and small snip, no brands perceivable
and trots, appraised to 20l.
ENOCH McKINNY.

December 12th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, liv-
ing on Harrods fork of Crocus,
one three year old furel horse colt, four
feet four inches high, with a white
face, the off fore foot and the high
hind foot white; branded on the off
shoulder thus, J appraised to 4l.
BENJAMIN CLARKE.

November 7th, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living
on the waters of Big creek, in
Greene county, one black horse five
years old, fourteen hands one inch
high, some white below his hind fer-
lock, some small saddle marks, hath a
lameness in his off shoulder, polled
and appraised to 12l.

ISAAC M'HENRY.

December 24th, 1798.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned not to
take an assignment on an order
drawn some time in July, or August,
or September, 1797, by Peter Craufe
of Lexington, for the sum of 65l 2s 2d,
accepted by the subscriber, as the said
Craufe gave him notice not to pay it
but for the sum of 41l 4s 6d which has
been paid by the subscriber in the
course of the year 1797, to the bearer
of the said order, as per receipt of se-
veral fums of the amount of 105l 8s 7d.
P. D. ROBERT.

January 23th, 1799.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned
against taking a conveyance of
five hundred acres of land lying in the
county of Fayette and late Kentucky,
on the waters Clear creek, (being the
land whereon Charles Pignam now
lives), of Jesse Pignam: as I have
purchased the said lands from John
Lucas, who affined to me a writing
obligatory given by said Jesse Pignam
to said Lucas, for the conveyance of
the said tract of land, dated the 5th
day of April 1787, and also as I have
the oldest patent for said land.

LEWIS CRAIG.

January 29th, 1799.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

RUN-AWAY from the subscriber,
living in Bourbon county two ne-
gro men, called, Jerry and Allen. It
is probable that they are in Clarke, or
in the upper end of Fayette: Who-
ever will apprehend them and deliver
them to me, or at the furnace on Lex-
ington, shall be paid an adequate reward.
ROBERT BUCKNER.

January 20th, 1799.

NICHOLAS BRIGHT,
BOOT AND SHOE
MANUFACTURER;

RETURNS his thanks to his custo-
mers, for their past favors, and
hopes by his attention to business, to
merit them in future. He begs leave
to inform the public in general, that
he continues to carry on the above bu-
siness in all its branches, on Crofs
street, two doors above Short street.
He will take three or four appren-
tices, to the above business.

Lake Notice,
THAT I shall attend with the com-
missioners appointed by the coun-
ty court of Bourbon, under the act of
assembly, entitled "an act to ascertain
the boundaries of land, &c." to prove
the special calls of an entry, obtained
by John Burger sen. It being a pre-
emption warrant of 400 acres, lying
on the waters of Towlensend. Any
person that wishes to hear the testi-
mony taken, concerning the calls of
the above entry, may attend on Mon-
day the 25th day of February next,
and should we not finish on that day,
continue from day to day, until the
business is completed, agreeable to
the above recited act.

JOHN BURGER sen.

25th January, 1799.

NOTICE.

THOSE gentlemen who have sub-
scribed for, and all others who
may incline to purchase The KEN-
TUCKY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, pub-
lished by S. WILSON, may be fur-
nished at Mr. Bradford's Printing-Of-
fice in Lexington, Mr. H. Brent's store
in Paris, and by the subscriber in
Clarke county.

S. WILSON.

January 1, 1799.

Just arrived from New-Orleans,

A quantity of high proof

30 JAMAICA SPIRITS;

Also a quantity of

BEST HAVANNAH SUGAR,

Which will be sold on low terms.—Apply to

A. HOLMES.

Lexington, May 26, 1798.

A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the public in general, that he
has opened a TAVERN at the sign of the Sheaf
of Wheat, just back of the court house. He is
furnished with every necessary which may tend
to accommodate those who may call upon him.
3dth
THOMAS TIBBATS.

Lexington, January 12, 1799.

N. B. Travellers can always be furnished
with travelling biscuits, bacon hams, venison, do,
dried beef, beef tongues, cheese, &c. &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale at the office of the KEN-

TUCKY GAZETTE in Lexington, and

the GUARDIAN of FREEDOM in

Frankfort,

Price 1s.

A LETTER

FROM

GEORGE NICHOLAS

OF KENTUCKY,

TO HIS FRIEND IN VIRGINIA,

justifying the conduct of the citizens

of Kentucky, as to some of the late

measures of the general govern-
ment; and correcting certain false
statements, which have been made
in the different states of the views
and actions of the people of Ken-
tucky.

FOUND
ON the road leading from Georgetown to
Lexington, a RED MOROCCO POKET
BOOK, containing sundry papers, and two rings,
which appear to be the property of Meli Smith
of Campbell, or Scott or Woodford county.—
The owner may get information by applying at
the office of the Kentucky Gazette.

THURSDAY, January, 31st—12 o'clock.

We have delayed our paper till
this late hour, waiting for the South-
ern Mail.—It has not yet arrived.

For advertisements, &c. see Gazette
Extraordinary.

C. FREEMAN,

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON

Late of the Indian town, from the

North-Western Territory of the United

States, now at Lexington in Kentucky.

He informs the public, that he has been regularly

bred to the art of Physic and Surgery,

studied three and an half years

with doctor Laurence, V. D. Venn, an

eminent practitioner, and late president

of the medical society of the

state of New-Jersey; attended doctor

William Shippen's lectures on anat-
omy, surgery and midwifery, in the

city of Philadelphia—received a li-
cense to practice as a physician and

surgeon throughout the state of New-

Jersey, 13th of August, 1785, from the

honorable David Brearly and Thos. Smith,

two of the justices of the su-
preme court of the state of New-Jer-
sey, agreeable to an act passed 25th

November, 1783, by the council and

general assembly of that state, for re-
gulating the practice of physick and

surgery.

Since which time, he has travelled

through twenty-two different tribes

of Indians, among whom he has re-
sided nearly four years, and made it

his constant study to investigate and

find out the virtues of all kinds of

herbs, roots, plants and simples, used

by them in the curing of diseases,

by which means he has made a num-
ber of valuable discoveries in the

healing art, and now (with the

bleeding of God) cures and gives re-
lief in most diseases incident to the

human body—viz. Fevers, Inflamma-
tions, eruptions, Erysipelas, Itches,

fish, cramps, convulsions, head-aches,

fore eyes, bleeding at the nose, colds,

coughs, pain in the breast, spitting of

blood, pains in the stomach, indigestion,

night sweats, inward debility, low

spirits, vapours in men, hysterics in

women, difficulty of making water,

bloody urine, colic vents and rheuma-
tism, effectually destroys worms,

cures fist and wandering pains arising

in different parts of the body, the ef-
fects of the improper use of mercury,

green wounds, old sores, ulcers, bur-
rens, fustils, cankers, forest-heads in

children, piles and fistulas, the whites

in women, and all general weaknesses

in both sexes: the bite of the viper,

rattle snake, and all venomous bites

effectually cured.

The many cures performed within

four years past, which will fully ap-
pear to any gentleman who will

please to call upon him, being too

lengthy for this paper) by papers and

vouchers of cures performed, now in

his hands, properly attested, and

whose authenticity cannot be denied,

flatters himself is sufficient to con-
vince the public that he has been

successful in curing diseases, and that

this is not intended as an imposition
upon mankind.

Just published by John Bradford, and for sale
at his office, Lexington, and at the office of
John Bradford & Son, Frankfort.

Price 18d

EXTRACTS from the REVENUE LAWS of the

UNITED STATES.

Comprehending such parts of the several laws,

—laws laying duties on licenses for selling wine,

&c.—on riding, carriages, on property taken at

auction; and on stamps, as appears both calcu-
lated for the information of such as have not an

opportunity of perusing the laws of the general

government.

Also, (Price 4s.)

STAMP DUTIES,

Printed on thick paper, and calculated to be

fitted into a pocket book.

LATELY RE-PUBLISHED.

A Short and Easy method with the

DEBITS.

ALSO,
The Truth of Christianity
DEMONSTRATED.

Both these performances are now comprized
in one pamphlet, and are for sale at John Brad-
ford's Printing Office, and several of the stores
in Lexington.

They were written by the celebrated Dr.
Charles Leslie; have been recommended by
some of the most eminent divines of the
Christian Religion; and are circulated by daily
equal to any publications on that subject which
are not much more voluminous.

* * At the third office may likewise be had
Dr. Watson's APOLOGY for the BIBLE.



SACRED TO THE MUSES.

From the American Farmer.

THE UNFORTUNATE FAIR.

BY A YOUNG POET.

TWAS from a high projecting cliff,
A lovely fair I spy'd,
Her heart of every joy bereft,
Invok'd the raging tide.

"Why was I born, or why possess
"So large a share of woe?
"Or why those raging billows tofs,
"And link my love below?

"Then waft me, ever rolling flood,
"To where my love is laid,
"Or in some distant lonely wood,
"I mourn a hapless maid."

Transported thus with grief, she flew
To plunge her in the deep:
With hasty steps to her drew,
And bade her cease to weep.

I took her by the lily hand,
And led her to a grove,
Her tender sighs my soul unman'd,
With sympathetic love.

I seated her upon a green,
Of verdant foliage made,
Beneath her feet a purling stream,
Above her head a shade.

With gentleness I prest to know,
The cause of her distress;
The silent tears began to flow,
Replete with tenderness.

With heartfelt unaffected pains,
Her swelling bosom rose,
And in the softest, saddest strains,
Began her tale of woes.

"My youthful heart no sorrows knew.
"Till Albert crossed the tide—"
With quivering lips and sickly hue,
She fainted by my side!

Her eye, to dimness reconcil'd,
Her pulse beat faint and few,
And speechless, with a gentle smile,
She bade the world adieu.

"Go—gentle spirit, ever blest'd,
From scenes of grief retire,
To joy fair worlds of happiness,
And join the heavenly choir.

ANECDOTE.

A person seeing his friend wear a
thread-bare cloak, asked him if it was
not deep? Why do you ask? said the
other: because, replies the first, I
think it has not had a nap these seven
years.

From an English print.

MARRIED.

At Clyde, on Tuesday evening last,
by the Rev. Mr. Fane, Mr. Trost, to
Miss Gallup.

At Gosport, on Sunday evening, by
the Rev. Mr. Church, Mr. Ring, to
Miss Bell.

At Manchester, on Friday, by the
Rev. Mr. Spade, Mr. Coffin, to Miss
Grave.

(Continued from the first page.)
her: you should say in which of the
brilliant actions of our gallant coun-
trymen, you had an honorable share.
The public has never yet been infor-
med of any noble actions of *them* in
which you participated, although the
world retains the remembrance of
many of *yours* which were of such a
nature, that those heroes would re-
sent in the warmest manner, an insin-
uation that they had been, in the
smallest degree, concerned in *them*.—
It appears somewhat strange, though
it may possibly be true, "that your
alarm for the safety of your native
country, your zeal to avert the dan-
gers which threatened the liberties of
the United States, and your horrors
of a second invasion from some of the
tyrants of Europe, should have indu-
ced you to publish in 1794, in Europe,
and not in America, the case with
which America might be invaded and
conquered. But if your stock of
knowledge, of which you acknow-
ledge yourself to be "proud," and

which was acquired "during ten years
of travel and of study in various
climates," could suggested no better
means of defending our country, and
our liberties, than standing armies
and ruinous navies, your country
would not have had much cause to
regret, if all your labors, as well as
"the first fruits of your filial concern
for the safety of your beloved coun-
try," had been exerted and left in
France.

You account in the most satisfac-
tory manner, for "your present devo-
tion to a government which has so ful-
ly consummated your wishes," with
respect to a standing army and a ru-
inous navy; and "your abnegation
of every public favor and emolument"
certainly ought no longer to be ur-
ged as a testimony of your aversion to
the actual president of the Union,"
when at the same time that you in-
form the public of your having made
it, you prove that it is not sincere, by
declaring your readiness "to perform
the duties that may be required of
you, as an American citizen, or an
American soldier, either by the chief
magistrate of the Union, or of the
state in which you reside." Even
without this declaration, no person
who is acquainted with your history,
and who has seen your writings, could
doubt as to your real views and ob-
jects: for however fruitful in resour-
ces, your genius may have been, it
must be now exhausted, by having
without any other aids, than those
which could be derived from tricks
and stratagem, supported you for
fourteen years, without your possess-
ing any visible or known means, suf-
ficient to maintain you for a week. It
is therefore natural for you to wish
to exchange this precarious mode of
subsistence for the certain emoluments
of office. Your prospect of hereafter
possessing "dead men's shoes," cannot
be very flattering, as from your own
account, it depends upon your uncle's
success in a law-suit, whether he, who
is not now well *shod*, will have *shoes*
enough to carry him through the
journey of life, without laying up a
store for you. And as your *noble* re-
lations, if they exist at all, are am-
ongst the poor *Scotch lairds*, and as
you can expect nothing from them,
but that contempt which they always
feel for those who are still *poorer* than
themselves, you ought not to be ex-
pected to give up a chance of getting
into office, on that account.

Your persevering labours in the ex-
ecution of the infamous task which
you had taken upon yourself, not-
withstanding "you have been con-
demned to write under two rapidly
successive attacks of the prevailing epi-
demic," are the most convincing
proofs, either of the superior degree
of the malevolence of your heart, or
of your dread of perishing from the
want of the necessary means of sup-
port.

Leaving you to be "cheered by the
conspicuous rectitude of your public and
private principles," I declare, that,
notwithstanding the infamous charac-
ter you have given to the inhabitants
of my country, it is with pleasure
that I subscribe myself

A CITIZEN OF KENTUCKY.

Letter from Samuel Fulton, to the
Democratic Society of Lexington,
Kentucky.

"PARIS, February the 14th, 1795.
"My dear friends & fellow citizens.

"I was happy to find, on
my arrival in this country, the gov-
ernment exceedingly well disposed to-
wards the United States in general,
and far from being indifferent to the
immediate concerns of our western
brethren. The victorious and amaz-
ing success of the French arms, put
them in a situation to dictate law
to all Europe alighted at the at-
chievements of the sons of Liberty.
I have the most sanguine hopes that
the opening of the Mississippi will be
the consequence of their conquest;
and at this critical juncture would be
the most impolitic and improvident
step for us to hazard any means which
could defeat, in great part, all the
advantages the western country would
reap from the friendly and truly bro-
therly disposition of this government
to procure to us what we have so long
withed for. I request you therefore,
my dear friends, to recommend the
suspension of every thing which could
impede my efforts here until you hear
further from me or see myself. Weighty
reasons prevent me from being
more explicit, as possibly, this letter

may miscary: but you may be as-
ured that I have reason to trust to the
friendly and generous French nation.

I have great deal more to say, but
do not think it safe to communicate
in a letter, upwards of three thousand
leagues, thro hostile seas, and rival
states.

So my dear friends, I will conclude
with giving you the latest accounts
from the victorious armies. On the
21st day of January, the army of the
North, took possession of all Holland,
with the greater part of the Dutch
fleet, which was blocked up in the
ice, and on the 8th of this instant
the army of Catalan took the city of
Rode, by storm. In short, they are
every where victorious.

I remain

With every sentiment of

Respect and esteem,

Your affectionate

Fellow-Citizen,

SAM'L. FULTON.

To the Democratic
Society of Lex- }
ington Kentucky. }

The original letter from which the
above is copied, is lodged in the office
of the printer of the Kentucky Gaz-
ette, for the inspection of all who may
wish to see it.

The following is the letter said to
have been written by Fulton on the
13th of February, as it was published
by Eulace in his letter to Mr. Pick-
ering.

The best comment on the publica-
tion of this credence, is the following
letter, of which I shall attest the au-
thenticity (with that of the several
facts I have given to the public under
the subjoined signature,) by a solemn
deposition before the chief magistrate
of the city.
Letter of the American Spy, A, to the
democratic society of Kentucky—
when the accredited agent of gen.
Rogers Clark, and his associates and
the inseparable intimate of the A-
merican minister plenipotentiary in
France.

Paris 13th February, 1795.

"I shall not amuse you my dear
friends and fellow citizens, with a re-
cital of the several adventures to
which your confidential mission has
subjected me on both sides of the great
water, these will serve for a personal
interview; but to use the language
of our red brethren and fellow-sufferers,
I shall proceed to give you a great
talk, in as few words as possible.

A knowledge of the animated *evils*
under which we labour, had long since
excited the sympathetic concern of se-
veral of our countrymen, whose pri-
vate affairs had called them from the
Atlantic States, to France, and the late
spirited remonstrances of the *Western*
assemblies and societies, have consid-
erably enhanced their fraternal solicitude
—as the latter they we now have
courage to set forth, and insist on, as in-
alienable rights what we were once
content to sue for as a charitable do-
nation; need I add that this sentiment
is common to all the persons I converse
with here? No—for even in the French,
can it appear wonderful that the tri-
umphant assertors of the right of man
on the Maese and on the Rhine should
be ever ready and anxious to aid the
grievs of civil and political freedom among
their fellow democrats on the Ohio and
Mississippi? Suffice it then to say, that
the main object of my patriotic mission
is fast advancing to the accomplish-
ment—though not precisely in the way
projected by ourselves.

Your situation rather than mine, for-
bids me to be more minute in the an-
nunciation of this welcome intelli-
gence; nor can I, in justice to those
warm and cordial friends who are my
fellow labourers in this mighty work,
communicate at present either the
names or services of our fraternal be-
nefactors. The period, thank God! is
not distant when both will be made
known to the world, as a grateful tri-
bute to their solicitude for our happi-
ness, and as a testimony of the purity
of our own principles and projects. It
will then be found that the avowed
adversaries of the *western* Americans
are secret foes of American prosperity
and independence, for they cannot
seriously doubt, though they have so
strenuously dared to deny that we
love those states from which we were
all congregated, and that no event
(not even an attempt to barter away
our most valuable rights) shall alienate
our affections from the individual
members who compose them,—and

the testimonies we are about to exhibit
of this truth, will spare us, we trust,
from the painful necessity of legiti-
mating by *some other*, our degradation
from the union; for 'attachments
to governments cease to be natural,
when they cease to be mutual.'

I must candidly confess, that a very
dangerous plan had been laid for us,
without your knowledge; but I have
fortunately discovered and defeated
the projector—(this was the French
spy La Chaife)—he once possessed
your confidence and would have re-
paid your friendship by a series of
evils too enormous to be fully or
safely communicated in a letter de-
termined to travel nearly two thousand
leagues, through hostile seas and rival
states.

By the first of May, I hope to give
you, in person, the necessary informa-
tion for a prompt and final accom-
plishment of our purpose; I have
therefore only one previous injuncti-
on to enforce, that every possible step
may be taken to prevent the enemy
from receiving provisions, [and that
proper boats may be prepared, as we
shall certainly have occasion for them.]
I must equally enjoin on you, not only
to forbear every act of hostility,
but even to make your every act of pre-
caution, so as to leave no door open
for suspicion, or remonstrance from any
quarter.

Accept my sincere and cordial salu-
tation of health and brotherly affec-
tion.

P. S. On the 21st of January, we
celebrated here the death of the last
French king; and on the same day
the victorious armies of the republic
completed the conquest of Holland,
by the taking of Amsterdam.

TO BE SOLD,

TO the highest bidder on Friday
the eighth of February at the late
dwelling house of George Taylor, dec.
the personal estate of the said de-
cedent, consisting of stock, household
and kitchen furniture.

All those who are indebted to said
estate are requested to make immedi-
ate payment. And all those who have
any demands against the same are re-
quested to present their accounts that
provision may be made for the dis-
charge thereof, nine months credit
will be given for all sums above four
dollars with bond and approved secu-
rity.

MARY TAYLOR, Adm'r.
January 23d, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

TO the highest bidder, for ready
money, on Tuesday, the 12th day
of February next, at the late dwel-
ling house of Andrew Gatewood, dec.
all the personal estate of said dec.
consisting of slaves, stock of all kinds,
household and kitchen furniture, far-
ming utensils, &c. the sales to begin
at 10 o'clock, and continue until the
whole is sold, where due attendance
will be given by
MARGARET GATEWOOD, Ex'x.
WILLIAM GIST,
and, } Ex'ors.

JOHN KAY.
January 27th, 1799.

I HAVE for sale, several thousand
acres of land on Green river, and the
waters thereof (which I will dispose
of in such quantities as may best suit
the purchasers,) for which I will take
cash, negroes, and horses.

NINIAN EDWARDS.
Bairdstown, January 18th 1799.

FOR RENT,

THE house lately occupied by col.
Blanton, in Lexington, on Short
street, & near the public square; it is
large, elegant and convenient, fit for
the reception of a genteel family,
with a kitchen, back yard, and other
conveniences. Also the house ad-
joining, lately occupied by Richard
Coleman, as a public house, and is a
very good stand for business; three
rooms on the lower floor, and two a-
bove, kitchen, back yard, garden and
stable,—possession given immedi-
ately. For terms apply to William Mor-
ton esq. in town.

WALKER BAYLOR.
January 25th, 1799.

I HAVE up by the subscriber, liv-
ing on the white oak branch of
North Elkhorn, Scott county, a bright
bay filley, two or three years old last
spring, supposed to be branded T. on
the near shoulder, 14 hands one inch
high, long tail, appraised to 750 l.
JAMES DOHONY.

TAKE NOTICE

THAT I gave a bond to Thomas Carlan, in 1798—the bond I have nearly paid off—the balance I am determined not to pay, as the said Carlan will not come to a settlement with me, and there is another person that has a claim to a small part of the land I gave this bond for.

RICHARD TAYLOR.

Ten Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending and securing Thomas Fletcher, who deferted from a detachment of recruits under my command at this place, on the 31st of December, 1798. He was born in Wythe county, in the state of Virginia, nineteen years of age, five feet two inches high, dark complexion, smooth face, black short hair and black eyes—took with him one pair regimental woolen overalls, one shirt, a striped fur coat, nearly worn out and a tattered clouded nankin coat.

JONA TAYLOR, Lieut. 4th regt. Comd'g Winchester, Kentucky.

GINSENG.

A GENEROUS price will be given in merchandise for a quantity of good well dried GINSENG.

BY the subscriber in this place, and OTHO BEATTY & Co. in Frankfort, from this time forward, until the middle of March next.

C. BEATTY.

Lexington, January 10, 1799.

The Subscriber

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general and his friends in particular, who have been kind enough heretofore to favor him with their custom, that he has moved a small distance north of the court house, on the same street where he formerly lived, where he will keep the sign of the

AMERICAN EAGLE.

And is very commodiously situated to accommodate travellers, boarders, and such as may please to call on him. His furnishing his house and stables from the produce of his own plantation, together with his ready attention in the line of his business, will enable him to keep at least a regular and plentiful supply. He hopes therefore to be able to do such justice to those who may favor him with their custom, as to merit a continuance of their favors.

JOHN HUNTER.

Georgetown, January 13th, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Chaplain fork, Nelson county, a bay horse with a star in his forehead, about fourteen hands one inch high, eight or nine years old, appraised to 16l.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

May 14, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, upon the waters Dry run, Scott county, a black colt, two years old, branded on the near shoulder DH, off hind foot white appraised to 8l.

SAMUEL DEHAVEN.

HOUSES FOR SALE. WILL be sold at public auction, at the court house in Lexington, on the 11th of February next, being court day, on a credit of three months, that elegant and commodious house (in which Mr. Benjamin S. Cox formerly lived) and lot, situate and fronting on High street, being four poles in front, and extending back to Water-freet 13 poles.—On that part of the lot, fronting Water street, is erected a large stone house, a principal part of the carpenter work in said house completed. A stone spring-house, with an excellent and never failing spring.—This property is very valuable, and in point of situation, is equal to most properties in Lexington. An indisputable title will be made to the purchaser.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, January 10th, 1799.

FAYETTE COUNTY,

November court of Quarter Sessions, 1798. Perpetual Bailor complainant.

AGAINST James Wilkinson, John Fowler and James Blair, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Wilkinson, not having entered his appearance agreeable to law, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house of this county.

(A Copy.) Teffe. LEVI TODD, CLK. P. C.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

FAYETTE COUNTY,

Court of Quarter Sessions, November, 1798. John Luke, complainant.

AGAINST

George Kiger, defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that he is no inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant; that a copy of this order be forthwith published in the Kentucky Gazette, for two months successively, and some Sunday immediately after divine service, at the door of the Presbyterian meeting house, in the town of Lexington, and another copy to be posted at the door of the court house in this county.

A copy. Teffe. LEVI TODD, C. F. C.

THE subscriber earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, either by bond, note, or book account, to make payment on or before the 1st day of January next.—Those who fail to comply with this notice, may be assured that their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

JOHN M. BOGGS.

December 9th, 1798.

PARIS DISTRICT.

October term, 1798. Edward Worthington, complainant.

against Daniel Callaghan, John Tittle, Hugh Miller, and Benjamin Harrison defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Daniel Callaghan not having entered his appearance herein agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inferred in the Kentucky Gazette two months successively, another copy to be posted at the court-house door of Bourbon county, and published at the front door of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Paris, some Sunday immediately after divine service.

(A Copy.) THOMAS ARNOLD, CLK.

NOTICE.

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly, to add to the present county of Fayette to the county of Jefferson, by a line, beginning at the place mentioned in the law for dividing Fayette county, near Allegheny, and to run with the line of Woodford to where said line comes to South Elkhorn; thence, up South Elkhorn, to above where Lewis Craig's old mill road, about forty poles; thence a direct line to the six mile tree near Shawnee's on the Hickman road; and thence, a direct line to the six mile tree from Lexington on Tait's creek road; thence, a South East course, to Kentucky river: And that part of Fayette county which lies between the above line and the present bounds of Jefferson county, to be added to Jefferson county. And application for incorporating the town of Lexington.

A TANNYARD.

THE subscribers have opened a Tannery, in the town of Versailles, which they are determined to carry on in the best manner possible. Cash, Merchandize, or Saddle, will be given for all kinds of Hides.—They will also take hides to be tanned on the frames. Those who will be so good as to favor them with their custom, may depend on being satisfied.

S. WILKINS.

W. N. REID.

Versailles, Jan. 16, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Cane run, Fayette county, a black Mare, 13 and a half hands high, about 8 or 9 years old; has a star in her face, has two saddle spots, branded on the near shoulder IG, had on about a 6s bell, with a double collar sewed with a whang. Potted and appraised to 30 dollars.

WENDAL TROUT.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living half a mile from Horine's mill on Shawnee run, Mercer county, a bay Horse, about 5 feet 1 inch high, about 7 years old, branded on the near shoulder, side and hock T, shod before, appraised to 20l.

Also, a bay horse, 5 years old past, about 14 hands and a half high, a star, near hind foot white, shod all round, appraised to 20l.

JAMES M'COLLOUGH.

October 29, 1798.

I WISH to inform my customers, and the public in general, that I have moved my falling mill to a much better stream, and that I expect great dispatch will be made in the business; and that Mr. Barnit will attend at Mr. Inis B. Brent's tavern, in Lexington, the first day of every court, to receive and deliver cloth.

ELIJAH CRAIG.

January 1st, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Mercer county, near Todd's ferry, one black horse six or seven years old, fifteen hands high, shod all round, a few white hairs in his forehead, no brand perceivable, appraised to 30l.

EDWARD DARNERY.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against making an assignment on a bond which I gave to Alexander Sloan, for fifty pounds, dated the 14th of June, 1797—also three bonds, of thirty pounds each, and one of fifteen pounds, all of the same date; which said bonds I am determined not to pay, as the said Sloan has failed to comply with his contract with me.

ROBERT ELDER.

January 21st, 1799.

FOR SALE.

FOUR hundred and twenty-four acres of LAND, lying on the Main branch of Licking, patented and surveyed in the year 1788—the title indisputable. For terms apply to the subscriber Capt. William Allen's, Lexington. Produce will be taken in payment.

ROBERT BRADLEY.

LOST.

BETWEEN this place and maj. Schrethly's, about 7 miles on the Woodford road, a large bundle of papers rolled up in a sheet of parchment, which can be of use to no other person except the loser.—The finder can be at no loss to whom they belong, as the contents will point to the owner. If delivered to the printer hereof, a handsome reward will be paid by the subscriber.

THOMAS CARNEAL.

Lexington, 28th December, 1798.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in the state of Tennessee, Grainger county, Racoon valley, on the north fork of Bull run, the 25th of May last, a black horse, branded thus 2B, on the near shoulder—a little white spot on the near thigh, appears as if it was occasioned by the cork of a horse-shoe—he is nearly sixteen hands high—six years old next spring—with a swab tail. Any person delivering said horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, or ten dollars to any person who will give information where he can be got.

JOHN SALLEY.

November 11th, 1798.

JOHN JORDAN JUN.

HAS just arrived from Philadelphia with a LARGE and EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDIZE: which he is now opening and will sell whole sale, at moderate terms.

Lexington, February 18th, 1799.

FOR SALE.

FORTY THOUSAND acres of land, lying on Licking. 3,350, ditto in Jefferson county, on the waters of Bear Grass. 1000 acres of a pre-emption in Shelby county, Foxe's run. 400 acres adjoining the pre-emption. 1000 acres on the Ohio, Jefferson county. 3,500 on the Ohio, Mason county. 2000 do. do. 4000 do. do. on the Beech Fork, Nelson county.

2333 1-3 acres on Fern creek, Jefferson county. 7000 acres on Rough creek, Hardin county. 13,000 acres in Madison county, on the Ohio. 450 acres on Green-river, Lincoln county. 2500 acres on Cone's creek, Nelson county. 1000 do. near the Kentucky river, Woodford county.

The greater part of the above lands I will sell very low for the next crop of tobacco, wheat, flour, hemp or merchandise.

SAMUEL P. DUVALL.

April 1st, 1798.

NOTICE

THAT the subscriber respectfully informs the gentlemen merchants, and traders to New-Orleans, &c. that he intends carrying on the business of BOAT BUILDING, the ensuing winter, at or near the mouth of Silver creek, on the Kentucky river—and as he intends to keep a number of hands employed in that business, hopes to be able to supply his friends with any number of boats that may be wanting, on short notice. Cash Merchandize, Tobacco, Whiskey, Pork, Beef-Cattle and Corn, will be received in payment.

JOSIAS BULLOCK.

FOR SALE.

Two hundred and fifty acres of Milling Land, LYING in Woodford county, on the road leading from Woodford court house, to Delany's ferry, six miles from the former, and two from the latter—about forty acres cleared, a good peach orchard, and a good log dwelling house, with a shingle roof. For further information, apply to Mr. Thomas Bullock, near the premises, or to the subscriber, living in Shelbyville.

WINGFIELD BULLOCK.

FOR SALE.

Several Small Tracts of VERY Valuable LAND, and of incontestible TITLE, (viz.) MILITARY LANDS IN THE STATE OF TENNESSEE, 1300 Acres, comprehending three tracts of 130 acres each, adjoining the northern boundaries of an addition to the town of Clarksville, of the eastern bank of the river Cumberland, with a fine spring of water in each of the said tracts. 40 town lots and out lots, being part of 36 town lots and out lots in the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville. 53 separated out lots of two acres each, being part of 57 out lots, lying on the east side of the aforesaid addition to the town of Clarksville, reserved for the accommodation of the purchasers of the town lots, during the term of 18 months from November last.

IN THE ILLINOIS GRANT, N. W. TERRITORY. 200 acres, being part of a 300 acre survey No. 126, granted to John Moore, as sergeant of artillery in the Illinois Regiment, by a deed of the trustees of said grant.

LANDS LYING NEAR THE VILLAGE KASKASKIAS.

In the Illinois district, now county of St. Clair, N. W. Territory, granted by court or commandant for the state of Virginia, in 1783. 1440 acres, viz. 960 in 8 tracts of 120 acres each, in 2 grants of 240 acres joined together on the east side of the river Kaskaskias, opposite the village of the same name. 364 acres bounded on the front by the said river Kaskaskias. 3880 ditto, comprehending 10 tracts in the year 1784, lying together on the west side of the river Kaskaskias, above and near the village of the same name.

360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid river Kaskaskias, above and near the village of the same name. 360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid river Kaskaskias, above and near the village of the same name. 360 ditto, bounded on the north by the aforesaid river Kaskaskias, above and near the village of the same name.

Also one lot in the town of Kaskaskias, pleasantly situated near the bank of the river. For further information apply to P. D. ROBERT.

Who has for sale 450 lbs. of very good GUN POWDER.

Lexington, April 4, 1798.

JOHN JORDAN, JUN.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE QUANTITY OF MADEIRA, SHERRY, LISBON, & PORT.

ALSO, OF SPIRITS AND BRANDY.

Of a superior quality, which he purposes selling very low for Cash.

Opening For Sale.

By the subscribers in Main street (next door to Mr. Stewart's Printing Office) an elegant assortment of British and India Muslins, of all descriptions.

WITH a variety of other articles—amongst which are broad and forest cloths, calicoes, printed calicoes, chintz, and printed flannels; silk and cotton bandannoes; best Scotch thread, mens' cotton stockings, fine white tapes, cambrics and lawns, 5-4-6-4-7-4-8-4 and 8 by 10gr. diaper & damask table cloths; bed ticking, white and brown linsens, cotton counterpanes, pulicat handkerchiefs, India and coloured handkerchiefs; hats adorned with feathers, ivory and horn combs; Madeira and brandy by the quarter cask; loaf and muscovado sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, &c. &c. with an assortment of Hopkins's new invented razor strops and composition—which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash or approved notes.

GARDNER & BOARDMAN. Lexington, October 29, 1798.

JOHN ARTHUR,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has opened store in the house adjoining Trotter and Scott's, opposite the Market house. He wishes to purchase a quantity of Tobacco, Hemp, Whiskey, Flour, Butter, Hogs-lard, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Corn—for which he will give cash and store goods.

Lexington, 18th December 1798. He has a ten plate stove for sale.

Dr. ESSEX,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND MAN MID WIFE. A PUPIL of the late Dr. John Hunter of London, announces to his friends and the public, that he continues to practice in the several departments of his profession.

Lexington, Sept. 10, 1798. N. B. Dr. Essex resides in the house formerly occupied by Mr. Seitz, at that end of the town of Lexington which leads out to Frankfort.

In the year 1797, February 19th, a certain John Dougherty, of this state, entered into an agreement with col. William Fontaine, of Hanover county, and Esq. of Virginia, for the purchase of 1000 acres of land adjoining that of Fontaine's heirs, on Poque's creek, in the district left apart for the officers and soldiers of the continental line, the said tract was surveyed for John B. Johnston, and assigned to said Fontaine, in whose name the patent issued. Dougherty, at the time of contracting for the land, paid a small part of the purchase money and received from Fontaine the plat and patent, he has failed to comply with his agreement. I do now call upon him or any possessor or persons legally authorized to come forward to me, at Lexington, immediately, where, if the agreement is fulfilled I am ready, and am fully authorized to convey Fontaine's title of the said land.

WILLIAM DORNEY JUN.
agent for William Fontaine.
Lexington, January 11, 1799.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Washington District, &c.
November term, 1798.

Cary L. Clarke, complainant,
Against
Joseph Gaunking jun. and William Lloyd,
Thomas Lloyd, Arvid Lloyd, David
Lloyd and Thomas Lloyd, heirs and
representatives of Samuel P. Lloyd de-
ceased, defendants.

In Chancery.
THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the defendants appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, or Herald, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house of Mason county; and that this order be published some Sunday, at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

A Copy. Teste,
FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.
STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Washington District, &c.
November term, 1798.

Buckner Thruston complainant,
Against
John Nicholson, and Robert Morris, and
John Grayham, George Grayham, and
Richard Grayham, infant heirs and
representatives of Richard Grayham
decd. and Humphrey Marshall, and
George Rogers Clarke, defendants.

In Chancery.
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George Rogers Clarke, defendants.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Washington District, &c.
November term, 1798.

City Bryan, complainant,
Against
John Nicholson, Robert Morris, George
Grayham, John Grayham, Richard
Grayham, Humphrey Marshall, and
George Rogers Clarke, defendants.

In Chancery.
THE defendants, John Nicholson, Robert Morris, George Grayham, and Richard Grayham, not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing satisfactorily to the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, it is ordered that the said defendants appear here on the third day of the next term, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette, or Herald, for two months successively, another posted at the door of the court house of Mason county; and that this order be published some Sunday at the door of the Baptist meeting house in Washington.

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FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.
STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Washington District, &c.
November term, 1798.

James Lamberton, complainant,
Against
John Macbr, trustee and Thomas War-
ring, Robert Rankins, Simon Kenton
and William Roe, mortgagees, and Ro-
bert Meek and Mary his wife, James
Wood and Caty his wife, John Wood
and Mary his wife, and Alexander
Smith and Anne his wife, heirs of Na-
thaniel Allen, dec. defendants.

In Chancery.
IT appearing to the court, that the order to advertise, formerly had here-
in, has not been published agreeably
to a rule of this court, and the said
defendants James Wood and Caty his
wife, John Wood and Mary his wife,
Alexander Smith and Anne his wife,
and they not having entered their ap-
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James Hughes his attorney, it is or-
dered, that the said defendants appear
here on the third day of our next term
and answer the complainant's bill; and
that a copy of this order be inserted
in the Kentucky Gazette or Herald,
for two months successively, and
another posted at the door of the court
house of Mason county; and that this
order be published some Sunday, at
the door of the Baptist meeting house
in Washington.

A Copy. Teste,
FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.
STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Washington District, &c.
November term, 1798.

James Lamberton, complainant,
Against
John Macbr, trustee and Thomas War-
ring, Robert Rankins, Simon Kenton
and William Roe, mortgagees, and Ro-
bert Meek and Mary his wife, James
Wood and Caty his wife, John Wood
and Mary his wife, and Alexander
Smith and Anne his wife, heirs of Na-
thaniel Allen, dec. defendants.

In Chancery.
IT appearing to the court, that the order to advertise, formerly had here-
in, has not been published agreeably
to a rule of this court, and the said
defendants James Wood and Caty his
wife, John Wood and Mary his wife,
Alexander Smith and Anne his wife,
and they not having entered their ap-
pearance agreeably to an act of assem-
bly and the rules of this court—On
the motion of the complainant, by
James Hughes his attorney, it is or-
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FRANCIS TAYLOR, c. w. d. c.
STATE OF KENTUCKY.
Washington District, &c.
November term, 1798.

JAMES B. JANUARY.
HAS removed his store to the house
adjoining the sign of the Buffalo,
kept by John M. Blair—where he has
opened a very handsome assortment of
GOODS,
Suitable to the present and approaching
season.

He has also for sale, a quantity of
RED-CLOVER SEED,
Of this year's produce and the growth
of Kentucky—a large quantity of
SALT, IRON & CASTINGS,
Afforded—But,
LISTEN!

Those indebted to him, must pay
off their respective balances on or be-
fore the 1st of February.

December 27, 1798.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to me, are re-
quested to make immediate pay-
ment to James Hughes, attorney at
law, who is authorized to collect the
debts due to me, and from the collec-
tions to make payment to my credi-
tors.

MELCHOR MYERS, Butcher.
Lexington, December 23d, 1798.

As the creditors of Melchor Myers
are very pressing, and some of them
have obtained judgments, no indul-
gence can be given to those of his
debtors, who do not immediately
make partial payments at least. I wish
all his creditors to furnish me with
their accounts, in order to enable me
to apportion the money I may receive.

JAMES HUGHES.
Lexington, December 23d, 1798.

Woodford county, December 22d, 1798.
THE partnership of Crittenden and
Turpin is this day dissolved by
mutual consent, those having any de-
mands against the same, are desired to
come forward and have them adjusted,
and those indebted to make immedia-
te payment to John Crittenden in
whole care the books and papers will
be left during the absence of Thomas
Turpin: Those who do not pay their
respective balances before the 1st of
February may expect suits to be com-
menced against them.

JOHN CRITTENDEN.
THOMAS TURPIN.

ALEXANDER PARKER,
HAS JUST IMPORTED FROM PHILADELPHIA,
And now opening, on Main street, opposite the
court house, a very extensive
Assortment of Dry Goods,
Greens, Hard Ware, Glass, Queens &
China Ware;

which he will sell on moderate terms for Cash.
Lexington, Sept. 24, 1798.

And now opening, at the corner of Main and
Cross streets, opposite the old court house, a
variety of articles, adapted to the present
and approaching season, viz.

An assortment of dry
goods,
Hardware & cutlery,
Saddlery, hats, kytles
and icies,
Grocery and glass
wares,
Shoes, do,
General assortment
of tin do.
Pewter basins, dishes
and plates,
Superfine post and
common paper,
School bibles and tes-
taments,
Spelling books,
Dilworth's assistant,
Maze book-keeping,
Blank books,
Cherry bounties,
Porter,
Wine,
Teas, Coffee, and
Chocolate,
Pepper.

All of which will be disposed of extremely low
for cash, by the public's humble servant,
NATHAN BURROWS.
Lexington, March 8, 1798.

A Generous price will be given for country
furs.

THOMAS REID,
COOPER & TIN SMITH,
INFORMS his friends and the public;
that he carries on the above busi-
ness opposite Mr. Bradfords Printing
Office, on Main street; where he will
be happy to serve any person who will
please to favor him with their custom.
Lexington, January 7, 1799.

An active lad, of about four-
teen years of age, and of good char-
acter, will be taken apprentice.

HENRY HYMAN,
GOLD & SILVER SMITH, CLOCK & WATCH MA-
KING, (FROM LONDON.)

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the
public, that he has moved a regular ap-
prenticeship to the above business, in Great Bri-
tain, that he has opened shop in Lexington, in
the house of Mess. Robert and Andrew Porter,
where he intends working in the above line, in
all other branches. Those who may please to
employ him may depend on the utmost punctual-
ity and reasonable terms.

Lexington, January 31st, 1799.

RAN-AWAY on the 13th inst. Jonathan
B. Hatter, an apprentice, bound to the rope-
making business, about sixteen years of age, four
feet eleven inches high, had on when he went
away, a drab colored out side jacket and waist-
coat, and leather overalls, has a down look—
Any body that will return the said boy, shall re-
ceive five shillings reward. Those who all per-
sons against harboring or tending the said ap-
prentice.

DAVID DODGE.
Lexington, January 22d, 1799.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.
LOST, or taken off my horse, who broke
from Capt. Marshall's tavern, Lexington,
on Friday the 4th inst. a saddle, nearly new,
with a blue cloth, and leather pad, which has
a hole in the forepart, about the size of a round
nipple, the saddle was girthed with a girth
and surcingle, the stirrups not fellows, nor pal-
led— whoever delivers the saddle to the find-
er, or gives information so that he gets it
again, shall receive the above reward.

GABRIEL TUCKERMAN.
January 21st, 1799.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
To be sold to the highest bidder,
on Tuesday the 5th day of Fe-
bruary next, (being court-day) about
Forty Valuable Lots,
In the town of Richmond, in Madison
county— The terms to be made known
on the day of sale, by the

TRUSTEES.
Richmond, 8th Jan. '99. JMcP2

Ready Money 16
GIVEN FOR GOOD CLEAN
MERCHANTABLE WHEAT,
Delivered at my Mill, three miles be-
low Lexington.

THOMAS LEWIS.
September 20th, 1798. 16

CASH & MERCHANTIZE
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR
TOBACCO. 4
All those indebted to him are requested to make
immediate payment.

JAMES WIER.
December 24th, 1798. 16

FOR SALE,
THREE PAIR OF
French-Bur Mill Stones. 4
WELL cleared Merchantable Hemp, Te-
laco or superfine flour, will be received
in payment.

THOMAS HART.
18 January, 1799.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Has just returned from Philadelphia, with a
large and very general assortment of
MERCHANTIZE, 23
Consisting of
Dry Goods, Greens, Hard Ware, Car-
pers, Queens Ware, &c. &c.

Also an assortment of BOOKS, consisting of
Divinity, Law, History, Science, Music, Cop-
y-right Copies, &c. &c.
A large assortment of Ladies' Morocco, Str. B.
Leather shoes and Slippers—all of which will be
sold low for Cash.

* All those indebted to him by bond, note
or book account, are requested to make payment
on or before the first day of September next—
A compliance with this request will be gratefully
remembered by WILL LEAVY.
Lexington, Aug. 15, 1798.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living
in Montgomery county, near
Springfield meeting house, a bay horse,
14 years old, 14 hands and a half high,
banded on the near shoulder thus M,
and on the near buttock D, both hind
feet white, fine saddle spots, a star in
his forehead, appraised to 15 dollars.

JAMES McCLAREN.
October 16, 1798.

NOTICE
That commissioners ap-
pointed by the court of Garrard county,
will meet on the first day of March next, if
fair, if not, the next day after, on Rock creek,
at the big spring where Samuel Rice formerly
lived, there to perpetuate the testimony of di-
rect witnesses concerning the improvements of
John Reavey, against Thomas Pettit, and of
such other acts as the law directs.

JOHN BRUCE.
Garrard county, 3
January 8th, 1799.

WANTED.
A quantity of good clean
ASHES. 8
Delivered at Mr. A. F. Saugrain's, Lexington,
James McCracken.